many nations, and calls for a solution. The National Home in Palestine will take off the edge of the problem, and although there will not be room for all the Jews, its existence as a refuge will improve the position of all. As Herzl remarked, the host has more respect for the guest who is welcome elsewhere than for one altogether dependent on him. And to every nation in the world a place of its own is due, be it in the sun or in the shadow; nor do the Jews ask whether Palestine was big or small, rich or poor, salubrious or unhealthy; they claim the right to enter it because it is the only place under the sun to which they have a national claim.

The claim of the Jews to Palestine is further strengthened by their having done more for the economic improvement of the country in a few decades than the Arabs have in so many centuries. Fifty years ago the Jews found Palestine in a state of hopeless neglect, and it is mainly due to their work that its productivity has been increased through improved agricultural methods, that malaria has been stamped out, that factories have been started, and new towns or suburbs have been built. Also the work done by the British Administration in the matter of schools, hygiene, roads, railways, and postal connexions is of the greatest importance for the Arabs; but it would not have been possible if Jewish immigration and activities

had not increased the revenue from taxes, customs, and communications. In Trans-Jordania, where there are no Jews, the fellaheen live under conditions far inferior to those of Palestine, and look with envy on the flourishing state of that country. The Palestine fellaheen suffer much less from a shortage of land than from the uneconomic methods of cultivating it; and they can never emerge from their present bad position unless they change their primitive methods of cultivation and make better use of the available water, plant orchards, manure their fields, and keep better breeds of cattle. If agriculture were rationally developed, Palestine